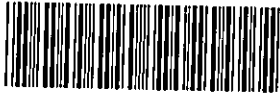


UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549



09057258

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III

OMB APPROVAL	
OMB Number:	3235-0123
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SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 48954

FACING PAGE
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/08 AND ENDING 12/31/08
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Janco Partners, Inc.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

5251 DTC Parkway, Suite 415

(No. and Street)

Greenwood Village

(City)

CO

(State)

80111

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Vijay Singh

(303) 770-3200

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Johnson, Holscher & Co.

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

6464 S. Quebec Street, Suite 450

(Address)

Centennial

(City)

CO

(State)

PROCESSED

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Washington, DC
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CHECK ONE:

- ☒ Certified Public Accountant
☐ Public Accountant
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

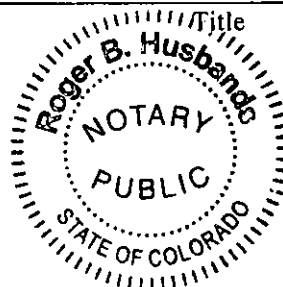
OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Vijay Singh, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Janco Partners, Inc., as of December 31, 2008, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:

**Commission Expires
1/20/2011**


Signature

FinOp




Notary Public

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- ☒ (a) Facing Page.
- ☒ (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- ☒ (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- ☒ (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- ☒ (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- ☐ (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- ☒ (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-17A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).
- ☐ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- ☐ (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- ☒ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- ☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- ☐ (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
- ☒ (o) Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Control.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

CC, 01/16/2011

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

REPORT PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5(d)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of
Janco Partners, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Janco Partners, Inc. as of December 31, 2008, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Janco Partners, Inc. as of December 31, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplemental schedule listed in the accompanying index is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required for a fair presentation of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Johnson, Holscher & Company, P.C.,

Greenwood Village, Colorado
January 23, 2009

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2008

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 771,598
Due from clearing broker	250,473
Commissions receivable	238,093
Other assets	<u>42,760</u>
<i>Total assets</i>	<u>\$ 1,302,924</u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 336,152
Commissions and bonuses payable	<u>293,819</u>
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<u>629,971</u>

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 2 and 5)

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Note 3):

Common stock, \$1.00 par value; authorized 100,000 shares, 21,085 shares issued and outstanding	21,085
Additional paid-in capital	277,536
Retained earnings	<u>374,332</u>
<i>Total shareholder's equity</i>	<u>672,953</u>

<i>Total liabilities and shareholder's equity</i>	<u>\$ 1,302,924</u>
---	---------------------

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

REVENUE:

Commissions	\$ 3,348,352
Consulting and other income	1,912,117
Investment banking	325,591
Interest income	17,650
Trading losses, net	<u>(69,668)</u>

Total revenue 5,534,042

EXPENSES:

Salaries and related expenses	2,574,707
Commissions	969,850
Promotion costs	494,633
Communications	349,337
General and administrative	343,591
Clearing charges	205,481
Occupancy and equipment costs	<u>191,583</u>

Total expenses 5,129,182

NET INCOME \$ 404,860

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Shareholder's Equity</u>
BALANCES, December 31, 2007	\$ 26,213	\$ 277,536	\$ 963,055	\$ 1,266,804
Retirement of common stock (Note 3)	(5,128)	-	(247,583)	(252,711)
Dividends	-	-	(746,000)	(746,000)
Net income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>404,860</u>	<u>404,860</u>
BALANCES, December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 21,085</u>	<u>\$ 277,536</u>	<u>\$ 374,332</u>	<u>\$ 672,953</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income	\$ 404,860
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Decrease in commissions receivable	158,856
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(65,062)
Increase in commissions and bonuses payable	<u>2,628</u>

Net cash provided by operating activities 501,282

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Retirement of common stock	(252,711)
Dividends paid to shareholders	<u>(746,000)</u>

Net cash used in financing activities: (998,711)

NET DECREASE IN CASH (497,429)

CASH, at the beginning of year 1,269,027

CASH, at the end of year **\$ 771,598**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and business

Janco Partners, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on December 7, 1995, as a Colorado Corporation and is engaged in business as a securities broker-dealer.

The Company under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii) is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions affected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereon, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Revenue recognition

The Company records securities transactions, commission revenue and related expenses on a trade date basis. Good faith and expense allowances received by the Company in connection with its underwriting activities are deferred and recognized as income as related costs are incurred.

Valuation of Securities

The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS No. 157), effective January 1, 2008. Under SFAS No. 157, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Valuation of Securities (concluded)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities and securities sold, not yet purchased that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year. The Company considers those securities as Level 1 securities.

Depreciation and amortization

The Company provides for depreciation of furniture and equipment on the straight-line method based on estimated lives of five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the lease.

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(concluded)

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of cash flows, the Company considers money market funds with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income taxes

The Company is recognized as an S-Corporation by the Internal Revenue Service. Its shareholder is responsible for federal and state income taxes on the Company's taxable income.

NOTE 2 - COMMITMENTS

The Company leases office space from a related entity and equipment and automobiles from unrelated parties under noncancellable operating leases expiring through 2013.

At December 31, 2008, aggregate minimum future rental commitments under these leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year are approximately as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2009	\$ 197,673
2010	123,765
2011	119,061
2012	111,294
2013	87,515
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 639,308</u>

Total rental expense of \$191,584, including the noncancellable leases referred to above, was charged to operations during the year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE 3 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company retired a shareholder's common stock, totaling \$252,711.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 4 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2008, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$630,193 and \$100,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 1 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is a securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.. It is a retail brokerage house and deals primarily in equity securities (for which it may act as a market maker) that it buys and sells on behalf of its customers on a fully disclosed basis and for itself in its own trading activities.

In the normal course of business, the Company's client activities through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement and financing of various client securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event the client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the client's obligations.

In addition, the Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the Company's amounts due from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture.

The Company has deposits in banks in excess of the FDIC insured amount of \$250,000. At December 31, 2008, the Company had \$521,598 in excess of this requirement which is subject to loss should the bank cease operations.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, due from clearing broker, commissions receivable, other assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses, commissions payable and bonuses payable are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JANCO PARTNERS, INC.

COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL PURSUANT TO NET CAPITAL
RULE 15c3-1 INCLUDED IN THE COMPANY'S CORRESPONDING
UNAUDITED FORM X-17A-5 PART II FILING
DECEMBER 31, 2008

CREDIT:

Shareholder's equity	\$	672,953
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DEBITS:

Nonallowable asset		
Other assets		42,760

NET CAPITAL		630,193
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Minimum requirements of 6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness of \$629,971 or \$100,000, whichever is greater		100,000
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<i>Excess net capital</i>	\$	<u>530,193</u>
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AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	336,152
Commissions and bonuses payable		293,819

<i>Total aggregate indebtedness</i>	\$	<u>629,971</u>
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RATIO OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS TO NET CAPITAL		<u>1.00 to 1</u>
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NOTE: There are no material differences between the above computation of net capital and the corresponding computation as submitted by the Company with the unaudited Form X-17A-5 Part II Filing as of December 31, 2008.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON
INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5**

The Board of Directors of
Janco Partners, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplementary information of Janco Partners, Inc. (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate. This report recognizes that it is not practicable in an organization the size of the Company to achieve all the divisions of duties and cross-checks generally included in a system of internal accounting control and that alternatively greater reliance must be placed on surveillance by management.

A *control deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, although the Company generates financial statements on a timely basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, it does not include footnotes to these statements. Accordingly, this is considered a control deficiency.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2008, to meet the SEC's objectives.

In addition, our review indicated that Janco Partners, Inc. was in compliance with the conditions of exemption from Rule 15c3-3 pursuant to paragraph k(2)(ii) as of December 31, 2008, and no facts came to our attention to indicate that such conditions had not been complied with during the year.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Taborson, Hallock & Company, P.C.

Centennial, Colorado
January 23, 2009

END